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as compared with purely political history, by good maps of London and its vicinity *ca.* 1300 A. D., of Paris and Versailles in 1789, of the medieval European and Asiatic trade-routes, and of England before and after the Industrial Revolution and before and after the Reform Bill of 1832. His plan of a medieval manor, though at first sight rather complicated for the eye of a college freshman, is really preferable to the excessively simplified hypothetical plans in some books, which never had any actuality and give no suggestion of the usual complexity of medieval agrarian arrangements. Church history is illustrated by two full-page maps showing the extension of Christianity to 1300 A. D. and the ecclesiastical divisions and religious houses in the Middle Ages; also by a ground plan of the monastery of St. Gall and by several small sketch-maps. Detailed maps of Baden and Württemberg, taken from Putzger, give some idea of the amorphous heterogeneity of the microscopic political units in the moribund Holy Roman Empire. In American history there are notable maps showing the territorial expansion of the colonies and the United States and the westward movement of population, and also a chart suggesting the relation of slavery to the growth of the staple agricultural products in the southern states. The other purely political maps are of a familiar kind and call for no special comment.

The maps were "made in Germany", and have the beautiful precision, the skilful simplification of exact detail, and the attractive color scheme which we have come to expect as a matter of course in German-made maps, but which a beneficent tariff has failed as yet to encourage in the United States, at least in maps intended for the commercial trade. It appears to be cheaper and certainly more satisfactory from an artistic point of view to do as Mr. Shepherd has done—take advantage of the highly skilled and relatively inexpensive labor of Germany, and let the American youth pay the 25 per cent. import duty.

The good index contains over 22,000 references, and is, so far as we have tested it, absolutely accurate.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

An American History. By David Saville Muzzey, Ph.D., Barnard College, Columbia University. (Boston, Ginn and Company, 1911, pp. 662.) This text-book for secondary schools is decidedly out of the ordinary in style, treatment, proportion, emphasis, and general atmosphere. It is written with a literary skill, a vigor and polish of style, that make it an easier volume to read than any other of the same scope and purpose. Not only has the author followed the prevailing tendency to emphasize economic and social history and the influence of the great westward movement, and to subordinate military affairs; he has been ruthless in dealing with matters of merely traditional value, thus finding much more space than is common for the matters he regards as of first-rate importance, while he is almost contemptuous in his summary handling of

most of our wars. The colonial period is disposed of in one-sixth of the space; the chapters covering the period since the Civil War occupy more than one-fifth of the book. One of the most striking features is the easy confidence with which the author passes judgment upon men and events from the early explorers to the Roosevelt policies.

Whether these characteristics are regarded with approval or not, the attention and care which the author has doubtless devoted to them are probably in part responsible for several unquestionable defects. The author's ready facility of expression, his liking for a somewhat ornate style, his skill in compacting information and meaning into a single sentence, frequently result in sentences that are too involved, too rhetorical, or too highly generalized for the immature readers for whom the book is intended. This same fondness for brilliance of form sometimes results in a wealth of adjectives or the sketching of a striking contrast that may not be altogether warranted. The treatment is also at times too philosophical for the ordinary high school student. The attempt to dispose of the military side of the Revolution in a few paragraphs prefaced with something like an apology for saying anything, has not been very successful. Dr. Muzzey is perfectly right in regarding military history as of minor importance. Yet it is as real as any other, and the student should acquire some notion of what war is like, and should give at least a part of the time available to this subject to grasping the general military problem of each belligerent as a basis for understanding the outline of campaigns that he reads; moreover, however little is done it ought certainly to be done with care. Dr. Muzzey's story of the war gives no general view of the problems and is at various points inaccurate in detail or misleading because of extreme condensation. For example, it was not Gage who was driven from Boston as the author twice asserts (pp. 135, 136); the British troops were not "turned back" at Concord bridge (p. 124); the North Carolina Regulators were not of the patriot party as implied on page 133, most of them becoming Tories; the story that Frederick of Prussia praised the brilliance of Washington's Trenton-Princeton campaign has, in the words of Charles Francis Adams, "been long since disproved"; St. Leger was not stopped by Herkimer (p. 137); Germantown was fought after the occupation of Philadelphia, not in defense of it (p. 138); the reference to Arnold's grounds for resentment (p. 141) is far from doing him justice, and on the same page Ferguson's Tory militia appear as "British regulars", with two other small inaccuracies; Washington's stroke at Yorktown involved a march of 400 miles instead of 300 (p. 143); and Cornwallis did not hand his sword to Washington (p. 144).

None of the foregoing points is vital, it is true, and most of them separately considered seem rather trifling; but when taken in connection with sixty or seventy other questionable or inaccurate statements throughout the book, even though most of them are immaterial, one is bound to feel that the author might have been more careful. Space

permits the mention of only a few of these: de Soto's exploration began in 1539, not in 1538 (p. 17); the papal bulls of demarcation were issued in May and September of 1493, not in 1494 (p. 20), though the latter was the date of the treaty of Tordesillas; the Maryland charter makes no mention of taxation by Parliament, the quotation from the charter is not exact, and the sentence declaring that the colony was again and again plunged into civil war because of religious strife is at least seriously misleading (p. 55); the statement about Mason and Dixon (p. 64) conveys the impression that the surveyors arbitrated the boundary line; the Navigation Acts required three-fourths, not two-thirds, of the crews to be English subjects (p. 70); the colonial Virginia county was not governed by parish vestries (p. 76); the tea landed at Charleston did not spoil in damp cellars, and the *Peggy Stewart* affair might have been mentioned with the others (p. 120); the French had been aiding the Revolution with money and supplies long before the treaty of 1778 (p. 139); the twelfth amendment to the Constitution does not provide for the election of president and vice president on "party ballots" (p. 204); the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Virginia* was not so one-sided as indicated on page 443; Pickett's splendid command at Gettysburg was not a "brigade" (p. 451); etc.

Dr. Muzzey has undoubtedly striven to be scrupulously fair. On the whole his view of the Revolution, however, is the traditional one of Bancroft: the rule of England was a "wretched failure", the Stamp Act "reduced their assemblies to impotent bodies and made their charters void", and "oppression" and "tyranny" are freely used. Dr. Muzzey's hatred of slavery is so intense that he rarely refers to it at any period of our history without a heated adjective or epithet: "infamous business", "disgrace and curse of human bondage", "horrible institution", "cancer of slavery", etc. This seems at least unnecessary. While much is said to show the South's side of the long controversy that culminated in Civil War, the author's sympathies are more than plain: the South fought for an "unworthy cause", its argument in 1860 was that of "the highway robber" (p. 409), Jefferson Davis indulged in "melodramatic bluster", and "our" is repeatedly applied to things Federal. The account of Reconstruction is excellent and on the whole eminently fair. While Dr. Muzzey's opinions are usually wise and just, it is doubtful whether the author of a school text is justified in telling his readers just what to think of everything and everybody, even for the five or ten years nearest to them.

It would hardly be just to conclude this review with a disparaging note. The author deserves great credit for his courage in blazing new trails and for the large measure of success with which he has met. A very careful and thorough revision (which the reviewer is informed is in progress) can make the book one of the best, if not actually first, in its field.